Reservations 1990

There are over 300 Indian reservations which comprise 2% of the land area of the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is responsible for the management and administration of over 55,000,000 acres of land held in trust by the United States government for Indian use. The Navajo Reservation is the largest reservation in the United States and encompasses 16,000,000 acres of tribal trust lands and 15,000,000 acres of individual Indian trust lands. Reservations are governed by tribal constitutions and tribal codes are required, and re-created. The reservations are home to over 1,000,000 people. Approximately 50% of Indians live on reservation lands.

The tribes and their respective reservations are listed in alphabetical order. The number of reservations exceeds the number of tribes because there are 26 reservations that are tribe co-operated.

Tribes

The nature of tribal societies in North America is large and varied. Centered in their original geographic areas. The tribal names in modern times are derived from the following sources: 1) Name of the tribe in its original language, 2) Name of the tribe in modern English, 3) Name of regional tribes from historic times and 4) Variety of sources. There are 557 federally recognized tribes in the United States today. The number of tribes and languages in early decades are always changing in recent recognition.

Historical Perspective

The development of the United States as a nation and future opportunity for Indian people can be best understood if a brief review is made of events that history of American society. An autonomous system of relationships between Indian tribes and the United States was created. The treaties and laws were given their effect. Despite these circumstances Indian tribes have survived as governments and as cultures. Indian people did not share in the American dream and they suffered the consequences. Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands. This history continues to affect the lives of Indian leaders which left a physically deteriorated people with a low economic condition. The Indian people were left with a land base and natural resources becoming the working American. The Indian identity image was created by the leaders of the history. Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands.

Since the 1960s, during the various administrations of Indians, the United States was fighting many campaigns for freedom and independence. The Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands. Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands.

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Indians Today

The Indian people are the second fastest growing segment of the country and have the lowest income. The Indian people are the second fastest growing segment of the country and have the lowest income. The Indian people are the second fastest growing segment of the country and have the lowest income.

Among the last 50 years, the government has attempted to make Indians more self-sufficient. Despite the government's attempts to make Indians more self-sufficient, the general health, education and welfare of Indians is far below the national average, although progress has been made in some areas, such as education and economic development.

The Indians are a healthy and resilient people. In many of their cultures. They are recovering from the physical wounds of disease and warfare. They are recovering from the physical wounds of disease and warfare. They are recovering from the physical wounds of disease and warfare.

Despite the hardships of the Indian population lives are traumatized by poverty. Despite the hardships of the Indian population lives are traumatized by poverty. Despite the hardships of the Indian population lives are traumatized by poverty.

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Indian Future

The coexistence of the settlers has been unpleasant with regard for the Indian conditions. Today's society is more concerned with the economic development of the Indian people. The Indian people are in close contact with professionals trained in ADIN, coach, art, environment and other professional fields.

It is widely stated that some of the developments in these areas have not adequately dealt with the relationship between private resources and Indian resources. Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands. Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands.

It is inherent characteristic of Indian nature to disassociate based on the Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands. Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands.

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1492 Arrival of Columbus

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1790 Indians Forced Inland

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1830 "Indian Country"

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1860 Immigrant Stampede

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1890 The Vanquished Indian

Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands. Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands. Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands.

2090 Indian Land?

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Chronology

1492 Columbus's landing on the New World.
1620 Pilgrims arrive in Plymouth.
1622 First major Indian resistance.
1675 King Philip's War in New England.
1754 The Seven Years' War.
1775 American Revolutionary War begins.
1776 Declaration of Independence.
1783 Paris Treaty between U.S. & Britain.
1787 American Revolutionary War ends.
1803 Louisiana Purchase from France.
1812 War of 1812 between U.S. & Britain.
1830 The Indian Removal Act.
1838 Cherokee Trail of Tears.
1871 U.S. ceases to make treaties.
1876 The Indian Appropriation Act.
1887 The Dawes Act.
1890 The Ghost Dance religion.
1890 The Wounded Knee.
1924 Indian Citizenship Act.
1934 Indian Reorganization Act.
1953 Termination and Relocation.
1961 The American Indian Chicago Conference.
1968 Indian Civil Rights Act.
1970 Alcatraz Island occupied.
1972 Trail of Broken Treaties.
1973 Wounded Knee II.
1975 Indian Self-Determination Act.
1978 American Indian Religious Freedom Act.
1982 Indians allowed to run in New Mexico.
1988 Indian Gaming Act.
1990 The Indian Education Act.
1993 The Indian Self-Determination & Education Assistance Act.
1998 American Indian Religious Freedom Act.

Clash of Cultures

The conflict between the settlers and Indian was inevitable. Most Indian people were not willing to give up their land and way of life to live with the Euro-American. Settlers and Indians rarely saw the European settlers as a threat to their way of life. Indian people were not willing to give up their land and way of life to live with the Euro-American. Settlers and Indians rarely saw the European settlers as a threat to their way of life.

The concept of land ownership was foreign to the Indian. The view of land ownership was foreign to the Indian. The concept of land ownership was a piece of paper. The Indian view of land ownership was foreign to the Indian. The concept of land ownership was a piece of paper. The Indian view of land ownership was foreign to the Indian.

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Indian Legacy

The Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands. The Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands. The Indian people have been the victims of prejudice and discrimination in their own ancestral lands.

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Broken Treaties

Due to the fact that Indians were the sole inhabitants of the New World, they were considered as inferior and they were not considered to be human beings. The Indian people were not considered to be human beings. The Indian people were not considered to be human beings. The Indian people were not considered to be human beings.

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Trail of Tears

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Indian Population

Despite the hardships of the Indian people, the Indian people were not considered to be human beings. The Indian people were not considered to be human beings. The Indian people were not considered to be human beings. The Indian people were not considered to be human beings.

Synopsis

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Spanish Influence

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"Year Of The Indian"

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Oklahoma Indian Lands

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A Quincentennial Map Of AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY

Forts and dates of activity
Major battles and dates
Indian lands
Indian Reservations
Tribe name
(1990) Year of Allotment

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